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## TWELVE PAGES

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1899.

## CONVICTS OF POPULAR OPINION.

The esteemed Washington Post is  
none enough when it goes to sea; but  
it is raving crazy on land, at every  
point of the compass. We incline to  
agree with those who declare that  
purged canned meats, embalmed beef,  
and association with the purveyors of  
such supplies have a very deleterious  
effect upon the morals and intellects;  
and, at any rate, the conspicuous jus-  
tice the Post does to Admiral Schley  
is in so marked a contrast with that  
paper's vituperation upon General Miles  
and others of the army, that it is dif-  
ficult to believe that it is not subject  
to temporary mad fits in connection with  
military matters. A stream of foul  
abuse pours from the Post on all who  
have dared to criticize Alger's neglect  
and incompetency as a Secretary of  
War; but the Post even becomes  
ferocious against the Navy Depart-  
ment and the whole Federal adminis-  
tration, if they seem to hesitate in giv-  
ing the highest honors to the hero of  
Santiago. Says the Post:

"We are a little weary of the Schley-  
Sampson controversy and do not intend  
to enter upon any further discussion in  
this connection. To our mind, the  
whole thing has been nauseous and  
humane. There has been a deliberate  
and concerted effort to degrade and  
ruin Schley and to this end, every sub-  
tle and ready in the service of the Com-  
pulsory Magazine, proves conclusively that  
such honorable gentlemen and officers  
as Evans, Taylor, Cook, and others  
cannot be included in so shabby a con-  
spiracy. They told the truth as they  
saw it, and what they allege can be  
accepted without hesitation by decent  
men. The diagram of the naval board  
tell the story. The statements of the  
Captains confirm it. There is nothing  
to discuss."

"But the New York Sun of Wednes-  
day has another editorial article, in-  
spired by the old familiar rancor and  
couched in the old familiar vein of  
brutal misrepresentation, and concern-  
ing this we want to say just one word.  
In this article the Sun reproduces an  
alleged colloquy between Admiral  
Schley and the navigator of the Brook-  
lyn, Schley's derision, as follows:

"Schley—Hart, you mean starboard.  
"Hodgeson—You mean starboard.  
"Schley—No I don't. We are near  
enough to them (the Germans) already."

"Hodgeson—But we will cut down the  
Texas."

"Schley—Damn the Texas! Let her  
look out for herself."

"This is a lie out of whole cloth. • • •  
The whole story is a canard—a  
viciously utilized by the Sampson organ  
to injure and vilify Admiral Schley."

"Nothing, however, can obscure one  
supreme and overwhelming fact. The  
American people have not yet been  
dragooned into accepting Schley as a  
hero and repudiating Schley as a  
derelict. These courtiers and under-  
strappers of the department may not  
know it, but public opinion in this  
country means a very great deal, and  
they are its beneficiaries or its con-  
victs, as the case may be."

Public opinion is decidedly in accord  
with our contemporary in all this, and  
nothing can be more rational than the  
whole course of the Post in its treat-  
ment of the battle of Santiago, and all  
engaged in it, or in its discussion.

Yet how is it that our esteemed  
Washington contemporary is ready to  
show its teeth at the whole Navy and  
the government in behalf of the recog-  
nized popular hero of the Santiago sea-  
fight, and then can rush furiously to  
malign our Cuban military heroes, to  
slandor officers, men, doctors, surgeons,  
chaplains, correspondents, and to vilify  
the most impartial investigators and

observers who have had the indepen-  
dence to tell the truth and shame Alger,  
Eagan and the devil?

In a lucid interval, the Post can see  
that the popular judgment is a con-  
clusive factor as between Schley and  
Sampson; but it is blind to the popular  
verdict against Alger and Co., and pays  
no heed to the acclaim that greets  
General Miles in his brave champion-  
ship of the army and the private sol-  
dier. What the Post says of the "cour-  
tiers and understrappers of the Navy  
Department" may fitly be applied to it-  
self: It "may not know it, but public  
opinion in this country means a very  
great deal, and it is its beneficiary or  
its convict, as the case may be;" and  
in this case it is "the convict," with  
Alger, Eagan and this administration,  
in this foul and noisome beef busi-  
ness.

## A GROSS MISREPRESENTATION.

In the first column of the editorial  
page of the Baltimore Sun, dated Thurs-  
day, May 25, 1899, in an article on "The  
Enormous Production of Gold," appears  
the following:

"It is clear, however, that the Anglo-  
Saxon countries are producing the bulk  
of the world's supply of THE METAL  
TO WHICH MR. BRYAN OBJECTS."  
The capitals ours—"the metal to which  
Mr. Bryan objects." In matters of fact  
and statement, however erroneous in  
opinion, judgment and argument, the  
Baltimore Sun usually speaks by the  
card, or at least with some warrant,  
or authority; but here it departs from  
its general accuracy, without proof,  
without probability, and in the very  
teeth of all the facts. Why? Because  
it is so judiciously blinded, prejudiced  
and possessed by the money-devil that  
it abandons all its guides, safeguards  
and precautions, all checks, limits and  
anchors, unfurls every sail and seizes  
before the wind. Mr. Bryan and the  
Democratic party are not contraction-  
ists; they have never urged that there  
is either too much money or enough of  
it, but, on the contrary, have contend-  
ed that it is too scarce; nor have they  
ever opposed either silver or gold, but  
have insisted that both are not too  
much for our currency, never have been  
and never will be, in all human proba-  
bility.

How dare the Sun then say that Mr.  
Bryan objects to gold? If it has any  
testimony to that effect, we insist that  
it shall give it to the world; but we  
also insist that if it has no such testi-  
mony, it shall take back its unfounded  
assertion and apologize for it. The  
Sun, however, renounces all moral obli-  
gation in connection with its financial  
doctrines; so it can impose on the care-  
less, thoughtless and ignorant, that is  
enough, and better than the truth,  
though it be so false that the devil even  
blushes to hear it repeated.

Nor Mr. Bryan does not object to  
gold, nor to silver, nor to any possible  
quantity of both. The more the better  
and the merrier, is Mr. Bryan's view,  
though it has been studiously kept in  
mind by his enemies to create the im-  
pression that he is for silver solely and  
exclusively, and opposed to gold. Yet  
very rarely has any mono-metallic  
goldite ever dared to say openly and  
squarely, as the Sun does, that Mr.  
Bryan objects to gold. It is flatly un-  
true. He opposed silver demonetization  
no more strongly than he would have  
opposed gold demonetization, had the  
contractionist selected that instead of  
silver to strike from and diminish the  
money and currency of mankind. More  
money from any and every fit source,  
is Bryanism.

## HOGS CAN'T BLUSH.

We see and hear the Philinos some  
times called "niggers" or negroes; but  
they are not that in race or color. The  
following are extracts from a leading  
editorial of the Baltimore Sun:

"A duly 'censored' and, it is to be  
presumed, therefore, officially approved,  
dispatch from Manila states that when  
President Schuyler informed the Phil-  
ipino peace envoys of the terms offered  
by President McKinley, the latter con-  
fidently declared that they had no objec-  
tion to General Gregorio del Pilar,  
it is said, 'turned red under his brown  
skin when he realized that he was being  
offered nothing but vague promises of  
possible representation for his people.  
In case of compliance with the Ameri-  
can demand that they lay down their  
arms.' For whom did the Filipino gen-  
eral's cheeks redden with shame? It  
could hardly have been for his own peo-  
ple, who have furnished the world with  
a remarkable spectacle of courage, self-  
devotion and patriotic idealism, if ever  
equalled in the world's history."

"Only a few days ago there appeared  
in the Independence Bice, one of the  
best-known and most widely circulated  
journals of Europe, an interview with  
the celebrated Prof. Rudolph Virchow,  
of Berlin, the leader of German libera-  
tion, upon the subject of the peace con-  
ference at The Hague, in which he said,  
in speaking of this country: 'Nations  
are led astray by a deceptive idea of  
glory and honor. The United States  
have lately offered a private example of  
this. A civilized land has been plunged  
into war by the criminal agitation of  
brainless demagogues and the incapacity  
of rulers. The United States has  
aimed against humanity and civilization.  
Let us hope that the Americans  
have at last recovered from their bout  
of intoxication and will redeem the  
errors of their country.'"

"If there be any room for doubt in  
the mind of any intelligent man as to  
who had most occasion to blush when  
President McKinley's terms were pre-  
sented to the Philinos, it is only nec-  
essary to compare those terms with the  
principles of the Declaration of Inde-  
pendence." • • • • •  
"It is surprising that the Philinos,  
whether with knowledge of our Declara-  
tion of Independence or not, declined  
these generous terms and preferred the  
alternative still left open to them of  
dying for their country. Is it sur-  
prising that they blushed for the  
Americans—if the latter did not have  
the grace to blush for themselves—who  
offered terms so un-American, con-  
trary to every principle of our consti-

tution and to every tradition of our  
government and people?"

These Philinos blush! Neither the  
moral nor racial "nigger" or negro  
blushes; he is simply incapable of it;  
he is too black; and the moral nigger,  
though his outer cuticle be as white as  
snow, is blacker than any African at  
heart.

This administration at Washington is  
a stench and a shame—"a pitiable ex-  
ample" of how a great people may be  
humiliated in the eyes of the world by  
"brainless demagogues and incapable  
rulers."

## THE WEATHER, CROPS &C.

There was frost in central Virginia  
on the night of May 24th, and also, in  
some places, on the night of May 25d  
and that of May 26th. This cool weather  
has prevailed now steadily for several  
weeks; and although our mid-days are  
becoming quite warm, mornings and  
evenings are the pleasant for a little  
fire. Not only is the weather cool; it  
is also dry; and both the coolness and  
aridity, so long continued, are unseas-  
onable and injurious to most crops at  
this stage,—although it is said that a  
cool May is beneficial to wheat. The  
wheat, however, failed in Virginia this  
past winter to make as good a stand as  
usual, and it is seriously damaged by  
the joint-worm and other afflictions in  
some sections. Notwithstanding the  
defenders of the mole, that busy little  
under-ground worker has so multiplied  
of late in this State as to be a great  
pest in field and garden,—even playing  
hooey with some flower-gardens. They  
under-burrow plants and roots, and no  
little trouble in replanting corn, &c.,  
has been required where a regular  
campaign has not been waged against  
them. In no few localities they have  
been killed by the hundred; but still  
they swarm.

In the interior, the weather has been  
too dry and cool for anglers, and they  
are joining devoutly with the farmers  
in prayer for warmer weather and  
more rain—preferably (if it be not im-  
proper to suggest it), in nightly show-  
ers, light and warm. In the early  
spring many fine bass, chub, jack, &c.,  
were taken by hook at the ponds and  
streams; but the bass and chub will  
now avoid the hook until September,  
when the sport will be all the better  
for the partial failure so far.

## A PRESIDENT IN REVOLT.

Where is there any constitutional au-  
thority for the President of the United  
States, or the Postmaster-General, to  
deny or revoke the postal rights and  
privileges of Lake City, S. C., or of any  
town, city, county, State, or section? If  
the President can, or may, or should  
force a person of objectionable charac-  
ter, or race, upon a community, or if  
the Post Office Department can, may,  
or should do so, under penalty of being  
deprived of all mail facilities, can  
either official force the Southern States,  
or all the States, to accept, say, negro  
postmasters, or lose their mails and  
postoffices?

The constitution makes it the duty  
of Congress to establish postoffices and  
post roads, with the necessary and best  
service. The "power" to do this, under  
our government, is the imposition of a  
duty, and does not convey the power to  
refuse or decline the task or service.  
In all cases the implication is that the  
government will give the people an  
honest officer, or servant, a competent  
one, a faithful upholder of the consti-  
tution, and one not offensive to the peo-  
ple—the patrons of the office.

For a President under our popular  
government, or any other person hold-  
ing the appointive power, to attempt to  
force a grossly offensive, or objectional,  
appointee on the public, is unlawful—  
in violation of every principle of our  
Declaration of Independence, our Federal  
Constitution, our Virginia Bill of  
Rights and of every muniment of Ameri-  
can freedom and self-government.

The future of the negro needs no dis-  
cussion. That is already settled. The  
good negro will be well treated, espe-  
cially if he join in the elimination of the  
bad negro. The bad negro will be dis-  
missed, probably without benediction or  
doxology, but he will be dismissed.

"He," said Shakespeare, "that hath  
learned no wit by nature nor art, may  
complain of good breeding, or comes  
of a very dull kindred."

It is a complaint, too, that is the  
ready resource and recourse of error,  
whether it be stupid or knavish.

The fault with Bryan and the Democ-  
racy in mercenary eyes, is that they do  
not "turn about and wheel about and  
jump Jim Crow." They are not run-  
ning the Cleveland wax-works, so to  
speak.

A word in season is what tells in all  
reforms; and that is the excuse for  
"much talking," for it is impossible to  
foresee what may be the seasonable  
word that "goes to the spot," and does  
the work.

In politics, as in other affairs, we can  
only sow and cultivate; but we cannot  
command the harvest.

"'Tis not in mortals to command suc-  
cess;  
But one may do more—deserve it."

"Oh, Liberty!" cried Madame Rol-  
land, "what crimes are committed in  
thy name!" American liberty, however,  
until Hanna arose, was considered a re-  
fined and purified article.

Blowing soap bubbles is easy enough;  
but it is a childish occupation, result-  
ing in nothing.

The lightning of 1896 will hardly  
strike in the same place next year.

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DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

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by mail, will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of Certificates.

## THE WORLD'S GREAT COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS.

### VII.—COFFEE.

(Concluded.)

The United States' annual consump-  
tion of coffee, figured on the net im-  
ports for the year ended June 30, 1898,  
amounts to 11,450 pounds per head of  
population. The total amounts import-  
ed that year footed up to the enormous  
sum of \$70,500,000 pounds. The total  
value of this importation was over \$65,-  
000,000. The corresponding figures for  
tea were: Consumption per capita, 20  
pounds; total importation, 72,000,000  
pounds; total value of the importation,  
\$10,000,000. Our consumption of coffee,  
therefore, is over twelve times our con-  
sumption of tea, but the cost of our  
coffee consumption is only 6 and one-  
half times the cost of our tea con-  
sumption.

The above figures for our imports of  
coffee and tea are for gross imports.  
Our exports of these articles are com-  
paratively speaking, inconsiderable. For  
the year in question they amounted to  
18,800,000 pounds in quantity and \$2,400,-  
000 in value for coffee and \$2,200,000  
pounds in quantity and \$450,000 for tea.  
Our average exportation of coffee for  
the years 1890-7 scarcely amounted to  
9,000,000 pounds, and our average ex-  
portation of tea for these same eight  
years amounted to only 500,000 pounds.  
But it should be said that for the ten  
years preceding 1890 our average an-  
nual exports of coffee and tea were  
several times more than these amounts.

It should also be remarked that our  
importation of coffee for the year 1897-  
8 was extraordinary. Never before had  
once did the importation exceed 700,-  
000,000 pounds, and that was for the  
year 1890-1. In 1897-8 it was 72,000,000  
pounds, and never before was it so great.  
It did it ever exceed 60,000,000 pounds,  
namely in the year 1891-2, when it was  
60,000,000 pounds, and in the year 1894-5,  
when it was 61,000,000 pounds.

It will be interesting to compare with  
our imports and exports of coffee and  
tea those made by Great Britain. Tak-  
ing the year ended December 31, 1898,  
as a basis, we have the following fig-  
ures:

	Pounds.	Value.
Coffee, annual imp.	164,000,000	\$18,725,000
Coffee, annual exp.	82,000,000	10,450,000
Tea, annual imp.	275,000,000	52,000,000
Tea, annual exp.	35,500,000	7,500,000

It is thus seen that while our import-  
ation of coffee is about nearly  
eight and a half times that of Great  
Britain it is in value only three and  
a half times ours. Also, that Great Brit-  
ain's import of tea is nearly four  
times ours in quantity and more than  
four times ours in value, while her ex-  
port of tea is in value nearly three  
times ours. But in respect to these statements  
the further statements must be made  
that although our coffee import for the  
year 1897-8 was in quantity far greater  
than ever it was before, in value it  
was less than it had been since 1888,  
while our import of tea was less, both  
in quantity and value, than it had  
been for a number of years.

The explanation of these last state-  
ments lies in two facts: (1) Our im-  
portation of coffee from Brazil for the  
year 1897-8 was extraordinary. It  
amounted to over 650,000,000 pounds,  
with a value of only \$11,120,000, or only  
6.15 cents a pound. This was an im-  
portation greater by 200,000,000 pounds  
than had ever before been made from  
Brazil except in the previous year, and  
it was 120,000,000 pounds greater than  
even the importation of that year. It  
was, indeed, double the importation  
made from Brazil so recently as 1891.  
(2) The fondness of our people for tea  
is steadily diminishing. Our consump-  
tion of tea per capita in 1881 was 1.74  
pounds. In 1887 it was 1.39 pounds. In  
1892 it was 1.13 pounds. In 1896 it  
was 1.01 pounds, while in 1898, as we have  
seen, it was only .84 pounds.

Our use of coffee, compared with that  
of other countries, is so preponder-  
antly great that a study of the coffee  
trade of the United States amounts to  
very much the same thing as the study  
of the coffee trade of the world.  
Assuming, then, the total production  
of the world available to international  
commerce to be 1,500,000,000 pounds, our  
importation, as per figures of 1897-8,  
amounting as it does to \$70,500,000  
pounds, exhausts 58 per cent of the  
world's production. In round numbers  
it may be said that three-fifths of all  
the coffee that is the subject of inter-  
national trade comes to the United  
States. It will be useful, therefore, to  
see where we get our coffee, for in do-  
ing so we shall in great measure see  
how the coffee trade of the world is  
made up.

The following table shows (in round  
numbers) the sources of the coffee im-  
ports of the United States and the  
amounts and values of these imports:

	Pounds.	Value.
1—Brazil	651,000,000	\$11,120,000
2—Other countries in South America:		
Venezuela	62,983,000	6,171,000
Colombia	26,863,000	3,682,000
Ecuador	157,000	12,000
Peru	41,000	7,000
Dutch Guiana	44,000	3,500
3—The West Indies, etc.:		
British Islands	2,815,000	258,000
Haiti	2,787,000	277,000
Dutch Islands	582,000	69,000
Puerto Rico (war year)	181,000	21,000
Santo Domingo	44,000	5,000
Cuba (war year)	2,500	500
4—Central America, etc.:		
Costa Rica	13,749,000	1,568,000
Guatemala	12,443,000	1,493,993
Salvador	7,559,000	723,000
Nicaragua	1,816,000	197,022

	Pounds.	Value.
Honduras	296,000	38,000
British Honduras	29,000	4,000
5—Mexico	31,721,000	3,599,000
6—Asia:		
Dutch East In-	14,880,000	2,771,000
British East In-	6,458,000	\$37,000
Aden (port of Arabia)	9,472,000	\$91,000
China	657,000	93,000
Hong Kong	28,000	14,000
Japan	4,000	500
All other Asia	28,000	4,500
7—Oceania, etc.:		
Hawaiian Islands	701,000	110,000
Tonga, Samoa, etc.	44,000	5,500
British Australasia	21,000	3,000
8—Africa:		
Liberia	55,000	7,000
9—Countries of non-production:		
Germany	7,334,000	529,900
Holland	4,110,000	361,000
Great Britain	1,587,000	191,000
Belgium	1,113,000	63,000
France	853,000	62,000
Austria-Hungary	686,000	21,000
Portugal	445,000	25,500
Italy	189,000	15,000
Canada	65,000	10,000
Totals	570,505,000	\$65,069,600

The chief sources of the coffee ex-  
ports of Great Britain, their amounts  
and values (for year 1898) are shown by  
the following table:

	Pounds.	Value.
Ceylon	956,000	\$196,000
Other British pos-		
sessions	16,520,000	3,219,000
Brazil	9,472,000	\$91,000
Central America	28,917,000	5,785,993
Other foreign pos-		
sessions	49,061,000	\$6,679,000
Totals	105,972,000	\$13,721,993

It was not until about 1850 that Braz-  
ilian coffee began to be well known in  
European markets. The records show  
that the first importation of Brazilian  
coffee into this country was in 1851,  
when 332 pounds was imported. By  
1898 the importation amounted to 89,-  
000 pounds, and the next year it jumped  
up to 650,000 pounds. Since that date  
(1899), with the exception of some  
strange fluctuations at first, the impor-  
tation has steadily increased, until now  
our coffee import from Brazil exceeds  
in amount our total "free" import of  
every sort from every other country in  
the world, and also our total import of  
every sort, whether "dutiable" or "free,"  
from every other country in the world  
except Great